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WASHINGTON: MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1927.—FOURTEEN PAGES

The weather—Cloudy to partly cloudy today; tomorrow, increasing cloudiness. Temperature—Yesterday: Highest, 36; lowest, 23. Weather details on page 12.

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POST-SCRIPTS

By
GEORGE ROTHWELL BROWN

"How wisely Nature did decree,
With the same eyes, to weep and
see."

Ten dollars reward for a Christ-
mas tree that is just as much fun un-
trimming.

We couldn't find the baseball news
in the paper this morning, although
we looked all over the financial page
for it.

The National defense is one thing,
but try to make a park bad! Congress-
man contented with a mere au-
thorization for a public building in
his district.

Philadelphia college students stage a
hold-up in the interest of scientific
research, and smash a jar of home-
made preserves. The perfect crime.

The Federal Council of Churches
with singular short-sightedness urges
the setting apart of Sunday, January 16,
for the celebration of the seventh anniversary of prohibition. Unless
we are mistaken, this most in-
appropriate day happens to be the
second Sunday after the Epiphany, when "there was a marriage in Cana
of Galilee . . . and both Jesus
was called, and His disciples to the
marriage." And, as it will be re-
called, the wine failed, and Jesus
commanded the water pots to be
filled, and the water was changed
into wine. "This beginning of mira-
cles did Jesus in Cana of Galilee,
and manifested forth His glory, and
His disciples believed on him." Pick
another date!

"And fear not lest Existence closing
your

Account, and mine, should know
the like no more;

The Eternal Saki from the Bowl has
poured'

Millions of Bubbles like us, and
will pour."

As you may read in the 11th chapter
of Genesis they said to one an-
other, "Let us make brick, and burn
them thoroughly. And they had brick
for stone, and slime had they for
mortar;" and of these materials, ac-
cording to the Bible, was the tower
of Babel built, and of these identical
materials, according to modern sci-
entists, was built also "Ur of the
Chaldees." Archaeologists bring to
light in this ancient city among
others the dwelling, perhaps, of Te-
rah, where Abraham, his son, was
born. As "100 leading American
clergymen" well say this morning,
"Scientific knowledge does not
shorten the arm of God—it lengthens
it."

The historic old "four-gallon" hat
has gone out of style in Texas, hav-
ing been rendered obsolete by the
half-pint hip pocket.

The prohibition unit during the
last year, we learn, has decentralized
and organized, made treaties and
conventions, employed 3,589 job-
seekers, made 58,000 arrests, seized
6,000 automobiles and 187 boats, im-
posed sentences aggregating 4,800
years, and collected fines of more
than \$7,000,000. In fact, it seems to
have done pretty nearly everything
except to stop the sale and drinking
of liquor.

The "get-out-the-vote" movement
appears to have been a great failure,
except in Pennsylvania and Illinois.
This country hasn't got enough Sam
Insults.

Alaska exports in 1926 goods val-
ued at \$76,328,415, a very fair re-
turn on our \$7,200,000 investment in
"Seward's Folly," only 60 years ago.
"Large streams from little fountains
flow,
Tall oaks from little acorns grow;"
Thus we perceive great Nature's
plan,
In oak as well as salmon can.

With the formal announcement by
the police that the quest of Mrs.
Houck will be resumed the holiday
season may be regarded as at an end.

"He that cuts off twenty years of life
Cuts off so many years of fearing
death."

Now here are three schoolboys,
two 21, one 16, who, not as yet hav-
ing begun life, fancy themselves fed
up on it, and their "quietus made
with a bare bodkin." Nobdy should
try suicide until he has seen enough
to know what he is doing.

President Calles should worry
whether the Administration obtains
the support of the American press in
its Latin-American policy—where he
is looking for reinforcements is in
the Senate.

Author of the Tennessee anti-
evolution law now proposes a statute
against gossiping. Once let intoler-
ance get its strangle-hold on a people
and their basic liberties are endan-
gered.

A couple of Americans kidnaped
by bandits in Mexico are freed upon
the payment of their ransom. That
country is getting to be almost as
lawless as Chicago.

MANAGUA MENACED BY LIBERAL VICTORY 70 MILES DISTANT

President of Nicaragua
Sees Danger to All
Central America.

DENIES WALL STREET AIDS CONSERVATIVES

U. S. He Asserts, Would Repel
Any Power Acting as
Mexico Is Doing.

Mexico City, Jan. 2 (By A. P.)—Foreign Minister Espinoza, the liberal government of Nicaragua, has notified Pedro Zepeda, the liberal agent here, that the liberals have defeated the Diaz conservative forces at Telica, near Leon, capturing considerable war material.

Telica is on the Pacific side of Nicaragua, only about 70 miles from Managua, the conservative capital. Most of the fighting between the liberals and conservatives has taken place on the Atlantic side. The liberals already have announced their intention of marching on Managua.

Further advices from the Saca ministry report that the liberals captured 300 prisoners in the recent series of engagements at Las Perlas.

Diaz Fears for Others.

Mexico, Nicaragua, Jan. 2 (By A. P.)—Adolfo Diaz, president of the conservative government in power here, issued a long statement addressed "to the American and foreign public" last night in which he reviews the course of events in his country and reiterates his charges that Mexico has intervened in its affairs.

He declares that another filibustering expedition, "outfitted by the Calles government of Mexico," is expected hourly on the Pacific coast of Nicaragua which his government hopes to repel successfully, and he adds:

"The future of Nicaragua and eventually of all of Central America is at stake in the present conflict between my government and the Calles government of Mexico."

President Diaz says he has asked for the intervention of the United States and asserts that "this solicitation . . . has many laudable precedents . . . to seek the aid of a strong nation to protect its sovereignty and territory against the armed aggression of a stronger power."

Charges Millions Spent.

To suppose that the millions of dollars already expended on these revolutionary expeditions from Mexico, says the statement, "should have been contributed by Nicaraguan liberals or, for that matter, by the combined membership of all the political parties in this country of some 600,000 inhabitants, is preposterous, and it is equally absurd for our liberal adversaries, who admitted to the American representative, Mr. Dennis, at the conference on the U. S. S. Denver, that they were receiving aid from the Mexican government."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4, COLUMN 6)

6 HURT, 1 SERIOUSLY, WHEN 3 AUTOS CRASH

Triple Collision Results in
Broken Collarbone and
Ribs for Woman.

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ued at \$76,328,415, a very fair re-
turn on our \$7,200,000 investment in
"Seward's Folly," only 60 years ago.
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Britain Relying on U. S. In Mexico and Nicaragua

British and Other Nations Feel Free to Protect Own
Interests If America Shrinks — South American
Support Pledged for Strong Washington Policy.

By ALBERT W. FOX.
Although the situation involved in
America's handling of the Mexican and Nicaraguan problems remained out-
wardly calm yesterday, there were a
number of significant developments
under the surface here which forecast
complications before the end of the week. Chief among these developments are the following:

First: The British and other foreign
governments are relying upon the
United States to see that their interests
are not sacrificed either in Mexico
or in Nicaragua and in case the
United States desires to shrink from
protection of these foreign interests,
the governments directly concerned
understand they will be free to assume
the burden of protecting their own na-
tional interests.

Fourth: President Calles of Mexico,
according to forecasts made freely in
diplomatic circles yesterday, will await
the outcome of expressions from cer-
tain United States senators before de-
ciding whether or not it is safe for him
to assume an aggressive attitude to-
ward the United States in the present
controversy.

It appears to Calles that American
senators who have been friendly toward
the Mexican radical program have the
whip hand to a sufficient extent to inti-
midate the Coolidge administration
from backing up the note which Secretary
Kellogg addressed to Mexico on October
30 last, the first move toward taking
over American or foreign properties
under the new Mexican mineral
laws may be cautiously undertaken.

If, on the other hand, it appears that
the United States government means to
actually support the Kellogg note and
will not weaken or waver under
criticism from anticipated quarters,
Calles may defer any action against
American or foreign properties for some
time to come, according to the Senate.

As a statesman and diplomat
Calles already has made his mark, dip-
lomatically admit, and he has been advised
and being advised by persons in very
close touch with the views of the very
(CONTINUED ON PAGE 14, COLUMN 8)

BRITISH LEADERS PLAN INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION

Movement for Stabilization Is
Launched at Dinner Given
by Lord Wimborne.

CHURCHILL AMONG GUESTS

London, Jan. 2 (By A. P.)—Important
developments for Great Britain's
industrial affairs are likely to crystallize
as a consequence of a conference at
a big private dinner, held just before
Christmas. The fact that such a
meeting was held has just become
known. It was in the London home
of Lord Wimborne, man of affairs and
former lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Among the guests were Winston
Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer;
D. A. D'Abernon, former ambassador to
Germany; Philip Snowden, former
chancellor of the exchequer in the la-
bor government, and officials of the
Trade Union congress.

The primary object of the dinner,
concerning which much reserve is ob-
served, was to listen to a lecture on
Germany's industrial relations and
schemes for industrial cooperation,
but it is reported that the feeling of
good fellowship among the diners de-
veloped so satisfactorily that there is
a possibility of the establishment of
an organization comprising representa-
tives of labor and employers.

Its object will be to discuss labor
and wage conditions, prevent disputes
and thus secure greater stability for
British industries.

Union Bars Girls On Transoceanic Phone

London, Jan. 2 (By A. P.)—Girls will
not monopolize the business at
this end of the transatlantic radio-
phone if the men operators have their
say.

After much research work the experts
decided that the girls had better voice
qualities for transoceanic calls but "a
fault on the line" is the fact that men
exclusively operate the London ex-
changes for industrial cooperation.

Confirmation, however, was lacking for
the "bandits," who drove an expen-
sive car and wore fur coats, after as-
suming their victims their property
would be returned, disappeared and
have not been located. Police said they
were convinced the "bandits" were col-
lege students out to get first-hand
knowledge of the reactions of bandits
and victims during a robbery.

The men held up were William Burns
and John Corkery. In each case the
"highwaymen," four in number, de-
manded their victim's overcoat and
nothing else. They got Burns' coat
but Corkery showed resistance and the
only thing he lost was a jar of pres-
erves, which was broken in the scuffle.

The injured were occupants of the
Wynkoop automobile. They were: Thomas
Wynkoop, cuts; Mrs. James Wynkoop,
two ribs broken and bruises to
elbow and knee; Mr. and Mrs. Gor-
don Warren, of Hamilton, Va., bruises;
Edith Dunn, 3 years old, and William
Colbert, 5 years old, bruises.

The injured were taken to the Daves
Hospital, where they were treated by Dr.
James C. Wynkoop, 1824 Lamont street
northwest. The automobile was
badly damaged in the crash.

Ford and Dodge Plants
In Full Blast Today

Detroit, Jan. 2 (By A. P.)—Opera-
tions at the Ford and Dodge motor
companies here will be resumed full
blast tomorrow, statements issued here
by the companies tonight announced.

Both plants were operated on a sub-
normal basis during December for the
purpose of inventory.

Deer Pursues Wagon; Appeased by Apples

White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 2 (By A. P.)—A
hungry deer pursued Richard Kefter,
who was driving a delivery wagon, load-
ed with hay and apples.

Kefter says the deer followed him
for 5 miles, increasing its pace as he
speeded up, until he finally threw out
some hay and apples. The deer there-
upon called off the chase.

Congress Returns FACING LEGISLATIVE SERIES OF BATTLES

Senate Confronts Fight to
Prevent Smith From
Taking Seat.

NATIONAL DEFENSE WILL DIVIDE HOUSE

Leaders Fear Controversies
May Delay Supply Bills in
Short Time Remaining.

By ALBERT W. FOX.

arena for a discussion of President
Coolidge's recent appeal to the press
to support his foreign policies shortly
after Congress convenes today.

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according to forecasts made freely in
diplomatic circles yesterday, will await
the outcome of expressions from cer-
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SMALL BANK PROFIT SEEN AS HINDERING LOANS ON BONUSES

Cost as Much to Handle as
Big Deals, Moran
Declares.

SAYS SECURITY IS GOOD,
BUT THAT IS NOT POINT

Believes That Many Veterans'
Pledges Would Have to Be
Collected From U. S.

The same time and expense which
a large loan requires, for an average
of 45 cents a month, enables the re-
luctance of bankers to make loans to
veterans on their bonus certificates.

Howard Moran, vice president of the
American Security & Trust Co., and
president of the District Bankers as-
sociation, declared:

"It is a matter," Moran said, "which
every hand must decide for itself." He
declared, however, that bankers are
likely to be of a common mind in treat-
ing the application for loans strictly
on the basis of the certificates.

"That has been our attitude, and I
think virtually all banks will look upon
it that way. It is not the certificates
themselves, not the collateral security
offered, but the general conditions
surrounding every requested loan. And
whether the applicant is a veteran or
not, every application will be considered
in the light of its business value."

Moran said that the security
is good and that the government would
pay the notes, and pay them promptly.

The lending of money, he indicated,
is governed by supply and de-
mand. "It is part of a bank's busi-
ness to decide how much it will
lend its money. The chief question
is what are the opportunities offered
the bank for making loans?"

Loan Value Small.

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, director
of the veterans' bureau, in a statement
issued yesterday in which he assured
bankers "there is no need for worry,"

and that "notes will only need to be
'extended' promptly," commented that
the loans should be attractive be-
cause they permit an interest rate 2
per cent above the regular rediscount
rate of the Federal Reserve district
in which the bank is located.

To this, Moran replied:

"There is another thing to be taken
into consideration. The loan value of
the notes is small, and that makes it as
much trouble to handle one of these
small loans as a dozen large ones."

The burden of identification is
thrown entirely on the banks. Then
there is the time, trouble and expense of
having the loan. And still the bank
usually makes a profit in interest about
45 cents a month. These loans would
rank with the smallest. The average
loan is considerably above \$1,000.

Mrs. Trewolla is in Providence hospital
with a bullet wound in her right
side. Although she is in a favorable
condition, she is not seriously ill, and
she said that her condition is not serious.

She said that she was alone in her apart-
ment late New Year's eve with her
7-month-old son, and was lowering a
window shade when shot.

Trewolla, when first questioned by
police, they said, told them that he
was standing in front of the home of a
friend at 1711 East Capitol street
watching a crowd. After the shot
was fired, with his wife was shot. Later
however, he admitted, police said, that
he had a pistol and was firing it into
the ground at the time she was injured.

Mrs. Trewolla said that she believes
that her wife was wounded because
she is a customer. Our customers are always
first served, and that is the general
rule.

Nonpayer Poor Borrower.

If he paid:

"If a man has not saved up some-
thing and is not a customer of some
banking institution, it stands to reason
he is a doubtful borrower." Therefore,

Pen Women to Revive Ancient Coffee House

The District of Columbia branch of the
National League of American
Pen Women will undertake the re-
vival of one of the most famous in-
stitutions of the Elizabethan era, the
old English coffee house where
met the literary gentry of the re-
naissance.

The first of a series of such liter-
ary afternoons will begin Friday at
4 o'clock, when Ismail Kamel Bey,
charge d'affaires of Egypt, will speak on
"The Literature of Islam." Other
speakers announced are Princess
Julie Cantacuzene-Speransky who
will speak January 14 on "American
Influence of European Literature."

Followed January 21 by Wilmot Lewis,

Washington correspondent of the
London Times, who will speak on
"The Elizabethan Renaissance," and
Rabbi Abram Simon, who will speak
January 28 on "Hebrew Literature."

The coffee house afternoons will
be held at the Pen Women's club-
house, 1709 H street northwest,

which will be transformed for the
occasion into the coffee house of the
"Foot of the Owl."

He said, bankers usually shun would-
be borrowers who have no bank to which
they could go in the capacity of cus-
tomer. Although the security might
not be good, the bankers like to have
to have their loans paid.

He was of the opinion that many of
the loans made to veterans on their
certificates would have to be collected
from the government.

He stressed the fact that there
is no room for the two men who
right to sit in the Senate has been
challenged.

Senator Norris insists that the Sen-
ate has not only that right but that
it is its duty to prevent the Sec-
retary of the Senate from being a
member of a club or a club of those who "have sold
their souls to the rich."

He insists that the Senate can not
afford to let the Negroes in, and that
the men who spent so much deal more
money nor does he believe that there
is any ground to the assertion that
the Senate is unable to interpret "quali-
fications" so as to exclude the two
men.

Events Known to Senate.

Senator Norris says that the fact
that the Senate already has investigated
and has official knowledge of what
has happened to the two men in the
Senate in a different category from
all others and does not make it incum-
bent upon the Senate to administer
the oath before voting to exclude.

He also attacks the contention that
the Senate spent so much for
educational purposes and says that
sums of money can not be used without
out going in the way to the "buying of votes."

"The moral conscience of the
nation was deeply shocked at the
emancipation of negro slaves in South-
ern States, in accordance with the
thirteenth amendment," he said.

The Rev. S. P. W. Drew preached at
the Cosmopolitan services, eulogizing
Lincoln and paying tribute to former
President Lincoln, who was buried at
the thirteenth amendment.

Several organizations were repre-
sented at the Cosmopolitan services.

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BIG FOREIGN TRADE IN 1926 TO CONTINUE, DR. KLEIN PREDICTS

Slow Domestic Markets Would Aid Outside Commerce, He Says.

DROP IN MONEY VALUE LAID TO COTTON CROP

South American Purchasing at Peak With \$450,000,000 Total, Report Shows.

(By the Associated Press) Reviewing the country's foreign trade for 1926, Dr. Julius Klein, chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, said yesterday that its expansion had been uninterrupted, and that the future promised a still further increase. Any shift in the currents of business enterprise which would tend to indicate a decline, he predicted, would bring about marked increase in the export volume of commodities which the country now supplies to the world.

Dr. Klein expressed the view despite his estimate that the country's 1926 trade balance is less favorable than it has been since 1910, and that actual exports of the United States in 1926, as compared with 1925, were slightly less than those for 1925. A decline in the price of cotton was held accountable for the drop, exports of manufactured goods being greater than ever before.

The new country, constantly gaining in efficiency, despite the highest wages in the world, is able to produce many classes of highly finished goods at a lower cost than prevails elsewhere, and to produce goods of superior quality which appeal to the buyers of every land," Dr. Klein said.

Cuts World Commerce.

The increase in England and the depression of certain European countries to curtail their imports are factors temporarily tending to cut down world commerce, but with the progress and prosperity in South America, Canada and the Eastern Hemisphere, total exports are rising up fairly rapidly in 1926, and our share in it, at least so far as manufactured commodities are concerned, was more than maintained," he added.

The final balance of trade resulting from the international exchange of commodities he predicted, would show a figure favorable to the United States of between \$300,000,000 and \$350,000,000. The United States might be looked to in addition to continue importing in ever-increasing amounts.

Part of the explanation for this, he said, lay in the fact that Americans are now drawing substantial interest and dividends from investments held abroad, and "since these inflowing funds constitute a means of paying for exports, a tendency toward a smaller excess of exports over imports must appear except so far as continued new investments abroad offset this inflow."

Aided by Investments.

"However," he said, "these investments serve to increase production in the countries where they are placed to raise the standard of living and thus to create greater demand for American goods. Foreign investments tend to build up trade in both directions."

One of the marked signs in American export for 1926, said Dr. Klein, was the marked increase in South American business, which reached a total of \$450,000,000, indicating a quantity of purchasing there greater than ever before. The total exports from all sections of the world, he said, placed at about \$4,430,000,000 for 1926, or 5 per cent more than those of 1925, indicating the largest commodity inflow ever recorded.

The vast quantities of raw materials, of timber, of copper, of foodstuffs, represented by the total, he said, proved that the "import trade of the United States has become an enormously important factor in the economic life of the world."

Gladstone's Daughter Dies at Hawarden

(London, Jan. 2) (By A. P.)—Mrs. Mary Drew, daughter of the famous British statesman and premier, William E. Gladstone, died at Hawarden Saturday. She was 87 years old.

She was prominent in the political and literary life of the Victorian period.

She was secretary to her father and mother until they died, having continued to live with them after her marriage to the Rev. Harry Drew, rector of Hawarden.

Rabbit Foot Fails To Bark a Killing

The rabbit's foot, omen of good luck, failed to work its charm for Samuel Lucas, 24 years old, 2600 1/2 street, northeast, who was shot to death New Year's eve while attending a watch party at 2403 H street northwest. An inquest into the death will be conducted today.

John James Smith, colored, 28 years old, 904 Twenty-sixth street northwest, was brought from Baltimore and charged with the murder. Police say he failed to follow the shooting. Dr. J. H. Newell, coroner, said that when he was called to examine the body of Lucas he found two empty "pop" bottles and a rabbit's foot in Lucas' pockets.

SMITHSONIAN GIVEN BIG STONE COLLECTION

(Continued from Page 1) most ever taken from Mesa Grande Park, while Maine has contributed its finest purple spodumene. The number of dubious minerals included will provide the Smithsonian mineralogists an opportunity to add existing classifications.

Mineral collecting was the constant hobby of Col. Roebling's varied and varied career. During the civil war he was a colonel built bridges for the Federal army over the Potomac, and Ray's, and many rivers, and as an observer in a captive balloon was the first to discover Gen. Lee's advance on Gettysburg. With his own hands he helped drag the cannon up Little Round Top at Gettysburg, played so important a part in the second day's battle.

On the death of his father in 1869 Col. Roebling took over the building of the Brooklyn bridge, the construction of which proved one of the greatest engineering achievements of the day. His health was broken in 1872 while working in one of the compressed air tanks, in which he spent more time than other men. He directed construction of the Brooklyn bridge.

During his busy years as an engineer and a manufacturer, mineral collecting became an important part of his life. A month before he died he wrote on the cover of his collection, "W. A. Roebling's collection, to give up absolutely, June, 1926. It cost me \$150,000 and contains the rare minerals in the world."

\$2,000,000 in Gifts To U. of Virginia

Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 2 (By A. P.)—Gifts to the University of Virginia during 1926 totaled \$2,000,000. Of this amount \$1,242,250 will be used for the construction of new buildings for the department of medicine.

The gifts included a grant of \$137,500 from the Laura Spellman Rockefeller fund for work in social sciences; \$100,000 under the will of F. G. Blodgett; \$60,000 from the Graduate Nurses association of Virginia for the establishment of the Sadie Heath Cabinet, chair of nursing; \$60,000 in the will of John Muller; \$50,000 in the will of W. W. Taylor, of New York, and \$10,000 from Mrs. Leila Bennett, of Albemarle, Va.

A gift of \$5,000 from Lady Nancy Astor for tennis courts and \$5,000 from John Armstrong Chaloner to finance an eclipse expedition to Norway were also included in the gifts.

REBELS FLEE BRAZIL; DISARMED IN URUGUAY

(By the Associated Press) More than 400 insurgents cross border; Reports on Fight Differ.

Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 2 (By A. P.)—More than 400 rebels, who are reported to have crossed the border into Uruguay and been disarmed by the Uruguayan authorities.

Reports regarding the situation in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, where a rebellion against the government has been in progress for some time, are conflicting. Dispatches from Rivera, on the Brazilian frontier, say that loyal Brazilian forces in fighting on the bank of the Curuca river, which had been defeated, were commanded by Julio Barrios and Zecchetto, the rebel chief.

Revolutionary sources, on the other hand, say that Zecchetto did not participate in the battle but that several thousand rebels, most of whom are in the army, crossed into Uruguay on learning of the proximity of the loyal troops.

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 2 (By A. P.)—President Vargas announced today, continuing his tour of the country, that the state of siege in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina, Mato Grosso and Goias. The state of siege is ended automatically in the federal district and the various other states of central and southern Brazil which have been under martial law since the revolution of July, 1924, when the former president, Arthur Bernardes, declared the emergency measure.

Low-Power Electric Locomotive Tested

London, Jan. 2 (By A. P.)—Successful tests with a new electric locomotive were made yesterday in the Westminster Gazette, which the paper asserts fore-shadows electrification of the entire railway system of the country.

It is the invention of Capt. William Bushell, a consulting engineer. It dispenses with substations along the route and utilizes a current of only 200 to 250 volts, thus eliminating the live rail danger. The voltage suffices for the usual speed of 10 miles an hour and extra power needed for grade ascents is obtained from storage batteries.

CONGRESS RETURNS TO FACE BATTLES

(Continued from Page 1)

start the three cruisers for which authorization already has been voted.

The Democratic leaders in the House are considering making appropriations for the national defense, a party matter, but the Senate, which is in session in the Senate, has agreed to back the House on any movement that it may inaugurate.

Word of the dissatisfaction with the present plan of economy, which the two main services evidently has reached the White House since the presidential spokesman has discussed the matter three times and the President in his Trenton speech appealed quite plainly to the country in opposition to the growing revolt in Congress.

The Smith case in the Senate very probably will be decided on the basis of the proposal to return to the Senate the right to make the selection.

Republican leaders have failed in all of their efforts to find some other and more diplomatic way to handle the situation.

Both Parties Split on Smith.

There was considerable humor for a time in the machinations of the regular Republicans. Leaders, who were advancing Smith to stay away from the Senate, the Senate, secretly, they were attempting to reach some compromise by which Smith could be allowed to take the oath of office. A plan to bring about unanimous consent failed, when several senators announced that they would object to any procedure, so the Ashurst proposal to deny the oath and refer the case to committee bids fair to be the test.

Democrats and Republicans both are following individual dictates in the matter. The minority, which it was thought might lean heavily toward Smith's rights, has not made the question of the right to make the selection.

The regulars, whose purchasing power the association had, has decreased its \$3,000,000, which has had its effect on the purchase of fertilizer, but added that "the longer look ahead in the fertilizer industry is good."

Both parties split on Smith.

Despite the fact that the situation is rising out of overproduction of cotton, the National Fertilizer association sees a favorable future.

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Both parties split on Smith.

Despite the fact that the Senate has passed two of the appropriations bills, its calendar is not in a condition to permit of much obstruction. There are threats of investigation in Nicaragua and over alleged property distribution to be made, and there is some opposition to the treaty of Lausanne, which must be ratified speedily if the rights of the United States in Turkey are not to be allowed to lapse.

Over all will hang the political maneuvering which will occupy the time of many members in both houses with their eyes wide open. There are less than 60 voting days, and the most difficult subjects to be considered between now and March 4. The sixtieth Congress bids fair to go out with a rush and flurry in which even the appropriation bills will find hard going.

Washington Woman Dies in Atlanta.

Atlanta, Jan. 2 (By A. P.)—Mrs. Eleanor Madison Braxton, 68, of Washington, D. C., died here today at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mark C. Pope, Jr., after a brief illness.

Scratch Feed Stolen From Store.

The theft of 400 pounds of scratch feed from his store at 1803 Thirtieth street northeast was reported to police yesterday by John O. Rabbit, the proprietor. Entry was gained with a duplicate key, police believe.

BUSINESS LEADERS SEE NO HINDRANCES UPON PROSPERITY

Some Possible Danger Signs Exist; but May Not Be Trade Factors.

STEEL SOON TO RENEW HIGH OUTPUT, IS BELIEF

Good Showing of Railroads in Northwest in November Satisfactory.

RICHMOND TO HONOR DEAD ARCHBISHOP

Most Rev. Dennis J. O'Connell to Lie in State After Pontifical Mass.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 2 (By A. P.)—A party of the English and women have been organized to be in the procession in the Arlberg region. Seven are reported dead and three badly injured.

Ambulances have been sent from Innsbruck to give what aid they can.

YEAR OPENS FAVORABLY FOR INVESTMENT MARKET

Reduction of New York's Federal Bank Rate Is Believed Near.

HEAVY BUYING EXPECTED

New York, Jan. 2 (By the Associated Press)—With prices of most classes of bonds, excepting railroad obligations, standing at the highest levels since the beginning of the world war, the new year opens auspiciously for the investment market.

Aside from minor interruptions, a steady upward movement has been in progress since the year ended, with every indication that it will be carried over into 1927. Normally a large volume of reinvestment buying is counted on to sustain the market early in the year, and the year is expected to show an added impetus of relaxing money rates when dividend and interest disbursements as well as holiday funds pour back to the bank.

Buying activities in the final week of 1926, however, were curbed by the traditional tightening of credit incident to the year-end settlements. The reserves of cash funds was depleted by the calling of bank loans, and the volume and further hardening of money rates. As a result the market ended the year in a quiet trading mood, apparently waiting for the next turn in the money situation. A reduction of the New York Federal reserve discount rate early this year would be surprising.

Along with the contraction of trading, the year-end buying was curtailed by the curtailment of new issues of securities.

The funeral services will be held Wednesday morning, with Archbishop M. J. Conroy officiating. The service will be conducted at the cathedral until the hour of the funeral. Archbishop O'Connell was stricken ill several months ago, but rallied until the fatal illness last Monday. His exequial critical condition was announced Saturday morning, when he succumbed as bishop of the Richmond diocese.

Boys from the local Catholic schools will attend the mass tomorrow in a spirit of reverence. A group of men from various Catholic organizations will be in attendance at the cathedral until the hour of the funeral. Archbishop O'Connell was stricken ill several months ago, but rallied until the fatal illness last Monday. His exequial critical condition was announced Saturday morning, when he succumbed as bishop of the Richmond diocese.

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Monday, January 3, 1927.

CONGRESS CONVENES.

When Congress convenes again today it will face a long and important program. The appropriation bills are already well advanced, conference committees having devoted much time of the recess to disputed matters between the two houses. Less than 60 working days remain of this session, and both houses must work rapidly and expeditiously if the needs of the government are to be properly considered.

Among other measures pressing for action are the banking bill, the alien property bill, the farm relief bill and the matter of admitting certain senators. It is predicted that if the Senate launches the latter controversy the passage of appropriation bills may be endangered, necessitating an extra session of Congress. Few members of Congress want an extra session of Congress after March 4.

Extra sessions of Congress are unnecessary except in cases of an emergency such as war or internal peril. Out of every two years, the term of a representative, there is, as a rule, a recess of 13 months. Of the 24 months, less than one-half is devoted to session work. Pay goes right on during the time devoted to vacation.

When the whole country asks for the solution of important problems touching the welfare of the nation, wholly outside of appropriation bills, it seems strange and unnecessary for Congress to consume more than one-half of its time in vacations. Short sessions should be abolished.

RATIFY THE TURKISH TREATY.

It is expected that the Senate will soon take up the Lausanne treaty between the United States and Turkey. Unless better reasons for rejecting the convention can be presented than those advanced up to the present time it should be ratified without further delay.

One of the principal arguments in favor of ratification is found in the fact that the authorities of American benevolent and educational institutions in Turkey, who have first hand knowledge of conditions, have united in an appeal to the Senate to take immediate action.

In a joint letter addressed to each senator, these organizations call attention to the material aid received from the Turkish government in their activities since the treaty was signed. Turkey has granted to American representatives and American institutions all the rights and privileges of the most favored nation. These rights will be guaranteed if the treaty is ratified. But if ratification is refused or still further delayed it is feared that those privileges will be denied. Furthermore, says the letter, "the mutual confidence which has been developed during these three years would be shattered."

All the religious and philanthropic organizations that have maintained relations with the new government of Turkey during the past three or four years are united in support of the ratification of the convention, for they are convinced that ratification will give stability to their activities in educational and charitable work in the Near East, which activities have brought honor to America.

Diplomatic relations between the United States and Turkey were severed after the United States entered the war, and while there was no declaration of hostilities there has been no treaty relationship between the two countries during the last ten years.

COMMERCE OF 1926.

The national foreign trade council announces that America's proportion of the world's exports was higher during 1926, both in volume and value, than ever before. The United States exported more products to a wider range of markets and imported more products from a wider range of sources of supply than in 1925. In products requiring salesmanship abroad, such as finished manufactured products, the first ten months of the year alone showed a gain in exports of more than \$120,000,000.

Another feature of American export trade of last year was the wide distribution of products which go to make it up. The records of the first nine months show that 41 per cent of the exports were comprised of products no one of which comprised more than 1 per cent of the total. In 1925 this proportion was only 34 per cent. Europe took a lesser proportion of American goods last year than in the preceding year, but Asia increased her takings by 24 per cent, Africa by 16 per cent, Japan and South America by 11 per cent, and Canada by 13 per cent. The Irish Free State increased its proportion of purchases from this country more than any other nation. The volume of goods consigned to Ireland was more than doubled during the first nine months of 1926.

The British coal strike, the poor wheat crop in Russia, and Germany's decreased borrowings abroad contributed to the decline in European exports from the United States. The third quarter of the year, however, showed a gain of \$11,000,000 over the third quarter of 1925, and the recovery is still in progress.

Based on the returns for eleven months exports in 1926 should reach close to \$4,800,000.

000 and imports in the neighborhood of \$4,450,000,000, two-thirds of which constitute an addition to the stock of raw materials, the balance being manufactured goods. This places the foreign trade balance on the right side of the ledger and gives promise of still greater commerce during 1927.

THE PROPOSED FARM BOARD.

Under the terms of the new farm relief bill, now before Congress, the proposed Federal farm board is to be clothed with almost unlimited power to prevent and dispose of a surplus of either wheat, cotton, corn, rice or swine. The board may compel growers to limit acreage, and it may buy up and store these commodities. It may even destroy or burn them if such action will prevent a surplus, provided such course meets with the approval of the district council where the operations are to be carried on.

Miss Butler's suggestions as to party loyalty might be considered by some men in both houses of Congress who seem to delude themselves into the belief that party affiliation is necessary only during the primaries and that party cooperation is out of place in the House and Senate.

Emphasizing the necessity for realizing that party loyalty is a prime requisite for party preference, Miss Butler suggests that "and in working for a party a woman blinds herself to abide by the will of the majority in the organization. Nonpartisan organizations composed only of women are as out of date as the suffrage movement."

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PROPOSED COAL LEGISLATION.

"To protect the government and the public from shortage of coal" is the title of the bill which will be considered in the executive session of the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce on January 11. This bill was prepared by Chairman Parker of the committee during the recess, and is based upon the measures which were considered during the first session of the present Congress, and as a result of the views expressed by miners, operators and others who attended the hearings.

The Parker bill provides first for the ascertainment of all facts which may have a bearing upon the bituminous, lignite and anthracite coal industry. All matters of administration connected with coal mining, such as the ascertainment of production costs, wages, number of employees, methods of marketing and distributing, stocks on hand from time to time, selling prices, and every other factor entering into the matter of mining and distributing the fuel, are hereafter to be under the jurisdiction and control of the bureau of mines of the Department of Commerce; which bureau is given the right to demand all essential information from operators and others having connection with the industry, refusal to comply with the demands of the bureau making the person guilty of such refusal subject to a fine of \$5,000 or imprisonment for one year.

One section of the proposed act authorizes the President to conciliate differences, "encourage arbitration, or to act as mediator" between operators and employees, and whenever, by reason of a strike or lockout, or the possibility of such interruption of production likely to cause a shortage of coal, he may reach the conclusion that an emergency exists "which substantially restrains, interrupts, or interferes with interstate or foreign commerce, or which involves imminent threat thereof, he shall by proclamation declare the existence of such emergency."

On the date of the issuance of such a proclamation certain sections of the coal emergency act of September 22, 1922, are revived and in full effect. They extend the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the control of the movement and distribution of coal and the regulation of car service priorities, and also vest in the Secretary of Commerce the power to prevent the sale of fuel at unjust and unreasonably high prices.

Apparently the proposed legislation gives the President the necessary power to prevent the tying up of the industries of the nation through the failure of coal operators and miners to adjust their differences.

The agreement between coal miners and mine owners is about to expire, and unless Congress at this session can reach a basis for the framing of legislation which will reduce to the minimum the chance for turmoil between operators and their employees, strikes and lockouts may occur. Mr. Parker is hopeful that the meeting of his committee next week will result in legislation calculated to insure peace in the soft coal regions.

THE PROHIBITION UNIT.

The public is interested in the work of the prohibition unit in the internal revenue bureau. The reorganization and decentralization of this service planned and partly carried out in 1926 was completed during 1926. The offices of the former 51 Federal prohibition directors were abolished and 24 prohibition districts established in their place, each in charge of a prohibition administrator. The United States contains 22 such districts, while the Hawaiian Islands and Porto Rico each comprise one.

The districts are bound in every instance save two by Federal judicial lines, and the prohibition administrators keep in close touch and cooperate with United States attorneys in all matters connected with prohibition enforcement.

When it is remembered that the total number of well-defined minerals known to exist in the world is about 1,500, and that Col. Roebing lacked less than 15 of these, the importance of the gift will be better appreciated.

The collection contains one of the rarest, to be one of the largest black diamond crystals known.

A group of nine Arkansas diamonds contains one of 18 carats, which was, up till two years ago, the largest known from Arkansas. A black opal from Humboldt county, Nevada, weighs 18.6-10 ounces, being the largest precious opal known.

Among the cut stones there is a 310-carat peridot from the Island of St. John in the Red sea. It is supposed to have adorned the image of a saint in an Austrian church for some three centuries. A wine-colored topaz from Brazil weighs 93 carats. An exceptional alexandrite of 32 carats from Ceylon shows green in sunlight and red in artificial light.

The finest group of precious tourmalines ever taken from Mesa Grande, California, adorns the Roebing collection. Maine contributed its finest purple apatite. A rare green-blue enclase from Brazil is exceptional in color and size.

These invaluable additions to the attractions of the Smithsonian are being arranged for inspection and will be available to the public within a very short time.

WISE WORDS FOR WOMEN.

It may not be too much to hope that "the ladies of the land" will give heed to Miss Sarah Schuyler Butler when she suggests in plain English that they forget that there is a dividing line between the sexes, politically, and that instead of joining in all sorts of feminist movements to accentuate the fact that "all citizens are separated into two genders," they should resolve with the advent of the new year "to drop feminine and sex-conscious ideas and get down to work."

Miss Butler says that there is great need for women in politics, and no one will dispute that statement. She thinks that the women are taking more and more interest in matters political each year. Party loyalty is essential to

success if the women desire political equality with the men. There are only two ways for women to get themselves invited into important political conferences, in the opinion of Miss Butler. "One is for her to become so influential that she is necessary, and the other is to inspire the leaders with confidence in her political judgment." But the lady points out to her sisters that the "political chores" have to be done, and that the way to the top of the heap is to start from the bottom. That is not the exact language of Miss Butler, but that is her meaning.



The Worst Offender of All.

PRESS COMMENT.

Boys' Capacity.
Atchison Globe: Because a boy is hungry is no sign his mother does not feed him enough.

Now That She's on Wheels.
Arkansas Gazette: The old gray mare she ain't what she used to be, at least, it takes a lot more money to make her go.

It Evens Up.
St. Louis Star: "Farmer eats 20 per cent more than city worker," but the city worker pays 20 per cent more for what he eats.

Soon Will Be Paid For.
New York Evening Post: A \$6,000,000 privately constructed bridge is soon to be built across the St. Lawrence. The tolls, no doubt, will be so much a case.

Draw Your Own.
Richmond Times-Dispatch: Can any inference be drawn from the fact that a seat in the Senate costs more than a seat on the New York Stock Exchange?

Good Politics.
Brooklyn Daily Eagle: The King and Queen of Denmark climbing to lunch stools in a railroad restaurant at Aachen delight all the great and little Danes. The popularity of royalty is increased by such incidents. That its dignity is really lessened, we refuse to believe.

Gambler's Comfort.
Philadelphia Ledger: There is, of course, comfort in the declaration of Secretary Jardine that the position of agriculture is better now than it was in any year since 1920, but it is a gambler's comfort. Supply and demand are a pair of tricky dice and the weather man has been known to load 'em before throwing 'em.

Has Political Possibilities.
Philadelphia Record: That Nobel peace prize for 1925, which has been awarded to Vice President Dawes, was well deserved. Mr. Dawes did a great work in helping to frame the report of the reparations commission, and the value of his services is shown in the success of the plan in actual operation. And a Nobel prize will not be a bad recommendation for a candidate in 1928.

Iowa Comes Forward.
Brooklyn Daily Eagle: Dickinson of Iowa has got his bill in for a "summer White House" somewhere west of the Mississippi river. He would have the Treasury foot the bill. Possibly Brooklyn's foes would be more hopeful if they had a President in their midst, part of the year. Iowa has never been backward in coming forward at Washington.

Autos and Traffic.
Philadelphia Public Ledger: Statistics showing that on the basis of this year's production of motor vehicles there is now one car to every five persons in the United States help to explain both the congestion on the highways of populous centers and the appalling death rate from traffic accidents. If the present rate of motorized progress is maintained very long, the nation will be forced to reconstruct all its ideas on the subject of transportation and the avenues of traffic. We have already come to two-level streets in many of our cities, and there is talk of a need for three. Automobiles now complain that the chief

Liberty for the Old

By ROBERT QUILLEN

East Executive Avenue.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir:

The focal point of interest to tourists and visitors in Washington is the White House. Most strangers enter the historic mansion through the east portico at which point hundreds of them may be seen each day. Unfortunately, the condition of the street in front of that entrance is about as bad as anything I have ever seen in any city. It may not be a good policy to sweep the dirt under the rug, or dress up the front room at the expense of the rest of the house; nevertheless I suggest to the authorities that no matter how little money is available for street repair and maintenance, East Executive avenue, between Treasury place and Pennsylvania avenue, should be kept as smooth as the top of a billiard table. The first impression counts a lot, and visitors to the White House are poorly impressed at best with Washington.

LOCAL PRIDE

Lynchings and Law.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir:

An item in The Post says there were 20 lynchings in the United States during the year 1926. Lynchings are largely the result of slackness in the courts. If men were convinced that criminals would be punished if permitted to go to orderly trial they would not resort to lynching. Sometimes this slackness is in the juries, but often it is in the court itself. Any kind of plea set up by an accused is permitted to bring about a continuance, and frequently it is months and sometimes years before the criminal is actually brought to trial. In the meantime witnesses move away, or memory so fades that they are easily confused by an adroit attorney. Judges permit days and days to be consumed in the trial of a case that ought to be tried in a less number of hours. Jurors grow weary, lose interest, become confused by the mass of irrelevant testimony introduced, and can not render a just verdict.

A reform in court procedure is sadly needed. If it is brought about by lynchings will cease. American courts can learn some excellent lessons by the examples given them by the courts of England. In some of the States the laws are built on the principle of shielding the criminal. Legislative reform is also needed, but the main trouble is in the courts. Quick trial after arrest, and speed in trying criminals, protecting society, and rid the country of lynchings. W. H. S.

TATTOOING VOTERS.

Bolivia is trying a novel scheme to safeguard its elections observes the Hartford Courant. In order to prevent the repeating evil, the right hand of the voter is tattooed when he appears at the polling place and, unless some way can be found to remove the marks, only one vote can be cast by him. As soon as he is tattooed he has what may be called a receipt for his vote and that ends his voting activities. The scheme was put into operation at the municipal elections on Sunday.

Being human and so having human weaknesses the American people get some satisfaction out of the fact that other countries have troubles like their own. When Australia puts a cash penalty on the failure to vote we smile, because America has the Australian problem. And when Bolivia decides to put its mark on the voters in order to make sure that they don't get absent-minded and drop around a second time, we smile again. We have had our own repeaters and many a man has voted long after his funeral.

Money-Making Trains.
Philadelphia Record: The great earning capacity of a popular train is brought out strikingly in the statement by the New York Central Railroad that its crack flier, the Twentieth Century Limited, will have taken in over \$10,500,000 in this single year of 1926, establishing a new record. The figure seems extraordinary until it is remembered that this train generally



WASHINGTON: MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1927.

CHISOX PAID HURLERS TO BEAT BOSTON, NAVIN SAYS

Upset Marks Soccer Play

British Surprise by Holding Germans to 2 to 2 Tie.

Monroe and Marlboro Awarded Victories on Forfeits.

By RICHARD S. TENNYSON.

WASHINGTON Soccer league fans

were furnished with thrills

aplenty in the four games

played yesterday despite the fact that

only one upset occurred. The British

United club gained much glory by ty-

ing the rejuvenated German-American

club, 2 to 2, for the only real upset of

the day.

In the other games played, the Rock-

woodale kickers defeated Clan Mac-

Lennan, 2 to 1, while Walford turned

in a 6 to 1 decision over Fort Myer.

The Germans were forfeited. Monroe

was credited with a win while the German-American Reserves were unable to

place a full team on the field, while

Marlboro benefited in the same man-

ner at the expense of the Rockville

booters.

The British United's success

against the German-Americans was

completely unexpected by soccer

men who at least four goals better

than the Britons, but stellar work

on the part of the latter's forwards

held their opponents on even terms.

The first half ended with the score

1 to 0 in favor of the German team

from Lennan, but the second half

was the northeast youngsters at half

time. From that point on, the veteran

Scots eleven contested every

boot of the former schoolboys.

About midway the second period

old Jack McGinley, of the Clan team,

equaled with a goal from 20 yards out.

Metcalfe's goal, up

set Walford kickers considerably

and for a while the Scotchmen

held the advantage in so far as

offensive maneuvers were concerned.

But near the close of the tilt, the

youth and speed of the Walford com-

bination asserted itself and Barge

succeeded in sending a marker past

Graef, the Clan goalie.

As was expected, champion Wal-

ford maintained the decision from

Fort Myer. Metcalfe's goal, up

set Walford kickers considerably

and for a while the Scotchmen

held the advantage in so far as

offensive maneuvers were concerned.

In addition to his offensive game,

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8, COLUMN 7.)

Major League Stars of 1926

National League

Old Line Five May Cancel Trip

Maryland Asks Michigan to Call Off Tomorrow's Game.

5 College Contests on Tap Here This Week.

By JACK ESEY.

IT BY bit the Maryland university players dream of a week's trip through the West has been shattered, and now it seems practically certain that the only game which they felt sure of being held, that with University of Michigan will not take place. Word came yesterday from the Ann Arbor institution according to Maryland's report to be relieved of the date, owing to the heavy expenses which would have to be incurred.

Coach Tom Keady thought of the colors for his 1927 team while attending the recent meeting of the Football Coaches' Association in New York, where manufacturers displayed the silk pants and bright colors which they claim will be in vogue in the future.

Silk pants were adopted for wear

by the Notre Dame eleven during

the past season. Those to be worn

by the Maroons are made of airplane

silks which is used in parachutes.

They offer an advantage over the old

style because of the light material

which does not easily become logged

with water or mud, and which is

slippery enough to make it difficult

to grasp.

Had original plans materialized,

Coach Shipley's cagers would have met

Michigan on Tuesday, Michigan State

on Wednesday and University of Kenton

on Saturday. The last two contests were to be held at Ann Arbor and officials of the College Park school

found that the cost of traveling to Ann

Arbor by Maryland's report to be

relieved of the date, owing to the

heavy expenses which would have to be incurred from the records.

Suppose we select ten possibil-

ties. Ten is a good round number

for us to use to rate percentages.

The choice of the ten might be

as follows: Walford, 2 to 1, and

Marlboro, 2 to 2, for the only real upset of

the day.

Many people have a great respect for

battling averages. This is correct up

to a certain point, but can easily be over-

done. Because one player outdoes

another, his points does not necessarily

make him the better player. Other

things must be considered. And these

things, enough of them at least to give

a pretty clear summary of a player's

strong points and weak points, can be

gleaned from the records.

It is a complete surprise to me that

the band won't have to play

"Semper Fidelis" to announce the

coming of the Quantico Marine

football team next fall. The Leathernecks

will do their own announcing.

But just what they do on your choice and how convincing is their evidence?

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MOHAWK PREPS BEAT NORTHERNS, 13-6, FOR TITLE

Winners Hold
115-Pound
Honors

Little Indian Gridmen
Make 50-Yard March
for Victory.

Blocked Kick Results
in Tying Score in
2d Quarter.

THE Mohawk Preps continued their football success into the new year, which they began with the District 115-pound championship. They beat the Northern Juniors, 18 to 6, in the final game of the series at Union Park before 500 spectators. The young Indians placed themselves in the position of having won a championship and then had to defend it all the same year, for next fall they will return to the gridiron and find renewed opposition to their honors. The Preps won the game by taking advantage of the break in the contest and later displaying the power to maintain a drive from midfield to the goal line. During the early minutes it appeared that they might again be beaten, but even then the Indians, in the opening period, in an early season battle with the Northers, had the champions a scoreless tie.

Ernest, halfback, sent the Northerners into the lead by going over the final white stripe to end a 30-yard march which followed an exchange of punts. Drissel missed his try for the extra point.

This advantage was held by the Northerners until late in the second quarter. Here the break came to favor the Preps. The Northern center, Hancock, passed the ball over the head of Drissel, who was ready to punt. The latter received the ball on his 35-yard line and, being rushed in his effort, got away a low punt.

Fry broke through the Northern defenses, blocked the kick, pounced on the ball and dashed 35 yards to the goal line. This time the score was 13-6 and missed a chance to give the Preps the lead there by failing to drop-kick for the extra point.

The Mohawks' triumph was assured in the final quarter when, with which F. Deissel scored to terminate a 50-yard march. Boyd succeeded with his extra-point attempt this time, and the little Indians appeared out in front to stay, the Northers thereafter making no threats.

Deissel stepped around left end for three yards in ringing up his touchdown. Shortly before the game closed, the Mohawks were on their way to another touchdown but advanced only as far as the 20-yard line when time was called.

The Mohawks' work stamped them as the champions of the flyweight class beyond a doubt. The defeated team had bowled over several other contenders for the title but did not have the opportunity to meet the champions' attack. In the first three games of the series last Sunday the Mohawks walloped the Monroes, 39 to 6, and the Northers nosed out the Peerless eleven, 6 to 0.

Both Mohawk Preps, positioned Northern Indiana, are in the lead. Gordan, Borden, L. T., and Lovelace, 115; and Drissel, 109; Borden, 106; Borden, 105; Gordan, 104; Lovelace, 103; Lovelace, 102; Lovelace, 101; Lovelace, 100; Lovelace, 99; Lovelace, 98; Lovelace, 97; Lovelace, 96; Lovelace, 95; Lovelace, 94; Lovelace, 93; Lovelace, 92; Lovelace, 91; Lovelace, 90; Lovelace, 89; Lovelace, 88; Lovelace, 87; Lovelace, 86; Lovelace, 85; Lovelace, 84; Lovelace, 83; Lovelace, 82; Lovelace, 81; Lovelace, 80; Lovelace, 79; Lovelace, 78; Lovelace, 77; Lovelace, 76; Lovelace, 75; Lovelace, 74; Lovelace, 73; Lovelace, 72; Lovelace, 71; Lovelace, 70; Lovelace, 69; Lovelace, 68; Lovelace, 67; Lovelace, 66; Lovelace, 65; Lovelace, 64; Lovelace, 63; Lovelace, 62; Lovelace, 61; Lovelace, 60; Lovelace, 59; Lovelace, 58; Lovelace, 57; Lovelace, 56; Lovelace, 55; Lovelace, 54; Lovelace, 53; Lovelace, 52; Lovelace, 51; Lovelace, 50; Lovelace, 49; Lovelace, 48; Lovelace, 47; Lovelace, 46; Lovelace, 45; Lovelace, 44; Lovelace, 43; Lovelace, 42; Lovelace, 41; Lovelace, 40; Lovelace, 39; Lovelace, 38; 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4 CITIZENS' GROUPS TO DELVE INTO 1927 CITY NEEDS TONIGHT

District Taxes, Street Car Service and Sewers Will Be Considered.

TAKOMA PARK TO HEAR DISTRICT HEADS SPEAK

Sixteenth St. Highlands, DuPont Circle and Manor Associations Will Meet.

District tax problems, improved street car service and the need of increased sewer facilities are among the questions to be considered by members of four citizens' groups holding first meetings of the new year tonight in their communities.

Addressed by Lieut. Col. J. Franklin Bell, engineer, and Mr. J. E. Clegg, Commissioner, Proctor L. Douglass, and Sidney F. Taliaferro will mark the meeting of the Citizens Association of Takoma Park D. C., at 8 o'clock in the Takoma Park branch of the public library.

Other speakers will be E. C. Graham, president of the Washington Board of Trade; M. A. Leese, president of the Washington Chamber of Commerce; Robert Andrews, president of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, and James G. Yaden, president of the Federation of Citizens Associations.

A short business meeting will precede the addresses, E. H. Murphy, president of the association, said yesterday. The purpose, he explained, is to enable citizens of the community within the jurisdiction of the association to become acquainted with the heads of the District government, and to stimulate development of cooperation and understanding between citizens and Washington's business leaders. Special music will be provided by the Washington Boys' Independent Band.

Consideration of the needs of lights in all alleys, improvement of upper Fourteenth street and better car service to Fourteenth street and Colorado avenues, northwest, will be discussed by members of the Sixteenth St. Highlands association, meeting at 8 o'clock in the Sixth Presbyterian church, Sixteenth and Kennedy streets, northwest.

To Hear Tax Talk.

In a circular letter sent last week to all members of the association, Stephen H. Tailes, president, made a plea for cooperation among the members with a view to making the association "the best organized association in the District." All those interested in the community were invited to attend.

An authority on taxation and fiscal relations will address the Dupont Circle association members meeting at 8 o'clock in Rauscher's, according to Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, chairman of the association's committee on taxation.

It will be shown, says the announcement of the meeting, that Washington is paying an excessive rate of taxation. A resolution, expressing the association's sentiment on the matter will be considered by the members, and if adopted, it will be forwarded to a sub-committee of Congress.

Capt. H. C. Whitehurst, assistant engineer commissioner, will speak before the Manor Park Citizens association at the meeting on Fifth and Sheridan streets northwest.

Capt. Whitehurst's talk will be on the assessment and permit plans as applied to the cost of new streets. The association will institute plans for obtaining adequate storm water sewer facilities and improved streets.

Circuit Court Opens At Rockville Today

The November term of the circuit court at Rockville will reconvene this morning after the holiday recess. The term began October 1, but many cases, both civil and criminal, have not been tried. Among the most important of the cases is that of James McGruder, of Cabin John, Md., who is charged with assault with intent to kill Harvey Low, of Cabin John, who was shot three times in the McGruder home several months ago.

It is expected at least a week will be required to wind up the work of the term.

30 to Be Admitted To Board of Trade

Approximately 30 new members will be admitted by the board of directors of the Washington Board of Trade at their meeting at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon in the board chambers. The membership of the body, it is predicted, will surpass 3,000 before the close of the year.

The membership is now about 2,870.

Various matters of business will be discussed, and matters to be brought before the next meeting of the board, January 20, will be considered.

Army Down Comfort Replaces Wolf Skin

A down-filled comfort will replace the wolf-skin robe supplied to soldiers in Alaska. The army now owns 114 robes valued at \$450 each, and while all are badly worn, they are still valuable and will be repaired and resoled until worn out.

The comforts cost \$25, but in the opinion of soldiers, trappers, prospectors they offer more warmth than the wolf skin.

Short Stories Are Read At Wheatley Y.W.C.A.

Short story night was observed by the Wheatley Young Women's Christian Association parlors last night. Mrs. Constance F. Cook, former member of the board of education, reading an original story, "Imagination," which was awarded a prize recently in a contest conducted by the Crisis magazine.

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, also a former member of the board of education, read original stories in dialect. The meeting was presided over by Edward Christopher Williams, librarian at Howard University.

Policeman Beaten; Ten Are Arrested

Ten colored persons were arrested by police of the Ninth precinct in connection with the assault early Saturday on Captain William T. Murphy, of the Ninth precinct. Murphy was beaten when he attempted to quell a brawl at Thirteenth and B streets northeast. Those arrested, police say, accused John Mosley, colored, and his wife, Mrs. Mosley, of 218 Warren street northeast, of the assault. Murphy is in a casualty hospital, where physicians say he is recovering.

ROUND-UP IN EARLY MORNING LANDS 21 IN DETECTIVES' NET

Arrests on Suspicion to Bring Solution of Recent Holdups, Police Assert.

RAIDS COME AS RESULT OF EDICT BY MAJ. HESSE

Man Reports Being Robbed Near Anacostia Bridge While Drive Was Going On.

A general round-up of suspicious characters was staged in the early morning hours yesterday by central office detectives, and netted 21 prisoners, all colored men. With the arrests, police believe, the solution of four recent holdups and robberies is at hand.

Detectives Ira E. Keck, Bernard W. Thompson, Bert Kuehling, Harry K. Wilson, Carlton Tally and Charles J. Weber staged the round-up. They were assisted by details of police from the Eighth and Second precincts.

The raids were made due to the recent edict of Maj. Edwin B. Hesse, chief of police, to put a stop to the alarming number of holdups staged recently. Two score of such crimes have been staged in the city recently, and few arrests have marked the investigations.

While the round-up was at its height, two colored men and a white man staged a holdup. Benjamin James, 2144 L street northwest, said he was driving his automobile near the Anacostia bridge when he was confronted by the trio, all armed with pistols.

Take Tires and Cash.

They robbed him, he said, of more than \$22 in cash and took an automobile tire and the rear of the vehicle, which he valued at \$10.75.

The detectives raided suspected gambling houses and "bootleg" establishments in the Northwest section. From each place about \$100 were taken.

The men experienced little difficulty in but one establishment, located on upper Seventh street northwest. There Jake Wolfe, driver of the headquarters automobile, trapped three negroes when they attempted to escape through a skylight.

The men were questioned at headquarters several hours. They were photographed and fingerprinted by Fred Saarberg, chief of the bureau of identification, and their records filed for future reference. The detectives left police headquarters shortly after 10 p.m. and did not complete the roundup until after 7 a.m.

Detective Dennis J. Murphy, of the Second precinct, staged a single-handed roundup in which he took three colored men on suspicion of housebreaking.

BIBLE LEAGUE OPENS CONFERENCE TODAY

More Extensive Scripture Reading to Be Sought in Three-Day Session.

The Community Bible Readers League will hold its quarterly conference for three days beginning today at the headquarters room 317 Mills building. Plans for further extension of Bible readings both individually and collectively will be gotten underway.

Among the organizations and churches to be represented at the conference this week are: The Columbia Heights Methodist church, Wallace Memorial Presbyterian church, Eckington Presbyterian church, Fourth Presbyterian church, National Baptist church, Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal church, Bethel Baptist church, Mount Pleasant Congregational church, First Christ Episcopal Church of Georgetown, D. C., Epworth League, Parent-Teacher association, Women's International Mission Federation, Federation of Women's Clubs, Federation of Baptist Women's Missionary Society of District of Columbia, and the Seminary and Collegiate Bible Institution.

Mrs. Louise H. Earll, president, will preside.

MELLON AND BREWER LIBEL SUIT UP TODAY

Lower Court's Right to Rehear Secretary's Arguments Is in Question.

The Mellon-Brewer libel suit in which the plaintiff, Charles B. Brewer, former special assistant to the Attorney General, is seeking to recover \$500,000 damages from Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, will be argued today in the Court of Appeals. Frank J. Hogan is counsel for Mellon while Richard L. Merrick appears for Brewer.

The question before the appellate court is whether the lower court erred in refusing arguments on damages to be filed by Mellon. The demurser, based principally on privilege, once was sustained, but the lower court reopened the arguments on behalf of Merrick. Mellon was allowed a special appeal from the order reopening the case.

The libel suit is based on statements contained in an official letter written by Mellon, March 4, 1924, to President Coolidge, in which he denied that all are badly worn, they are still valuable and will be repaired and resoled until worn out.

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CAMERA VIEWS IN THE DAY'S NEWS



SHOE MEN WILL HOLD CONVENTION ON JAN. 24

Easter and spring wholesale buying of leather and selling of shoes will be a feature of the thirteenth annual convention and exhibition of the Pennsylvania Shoe Retailers association, to be held at the Willard hotel January 24-26-28.

The gathering, which promises an attendance of 2,000 persons, will bring retail shoe dealers from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Broadway, chairman of the Pennsylvania Shoe Retailers association, is chairman of the local committee on arrangements.

He is succeeded by George B. Mackay, 2202 K street, who is president of the Washington Shoe Retailers association.

The business meeting and election of officers will follow the luncheon to be held at the Willard hotel.

Henry Hirsch, president of the Washington Shoe Retailers association, is chairman of the local committee on arrangements.

Others on the local committee are I. B. Nordlinger, Edwin H. Feiser, Arthur Burt and Herbert Rich.

Armenian Camouflage Suggested.

To the quartermaster corps, including the members of the War Department, the development of a field uniform color, which will be fast and have a low visibility, comes a suggestion that uniforms be made of variegated colors, irregularly placed, such as resulted in the camouflage of ships, tanks and artillery.

CITY'S SCHOOLS END CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

With the Christmas holidays a matter of history, Washington's more than 70,000 school children will go back to their books and studies this morning after a holiday of 10 days. Last week's holiday period is the last real let up in school work the children will have until the summer vacation period, although several national holidays and the Easter lay-off come in between.

During the latter part of the month of January, the children will be released to all of the schools. Enrollment in the public schools reached a new record last month, and, although Dr. Frank W. Ballou, superintendent of schools expects higher figures to be reached before the midwinter term begins, no difficulty is expected in placing new students.

Chimney Sparks Cause Fire.

Sparks from a neighboring chimney, attributed to the cause of a fire yesterday in the home of C. W. Row, 1245 Kearny street northeast, and caused damage to furnishings estimated at \$400.

STATE LEGISLATURES INCLUDE 122 WOMEN

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S. KANN SONS & CO. WILL MOVE STORE TO 13TH AND F STS.

Announcement Spells New Chapter in Pennsylvania Avenue; Founded in 1893.

TRANSFER TO BE MADE LATTER PART OF 1929

Homer Building Planned to Become One of Foremost U. S. Establishments.

A new chapter in the history of Pennsylvania avenue—the avenue of pageantry and pomp, of old hotels peopled still with the ghosts of famous men and women, of famous bars and eating houses—was written yesterday with the formal announcement by S. Kann Sons & Co., the second department store founded in Washington, that it will move from its present location at Eighth street and Market space to Thirteenth and F streets northwest.

The store will occupy the Homer building, running front to G street on the northwest. Thirteenth and F streets, on the northeast. The Homer building will be enlarged, additional floors added to it, and the department store will be moved into it, the latter part of 1929. Sigmund Kann, president of the store company, announced.

Remodeling of the property will be begun early in 1929, so as to be completed by the end of the year. The property, which is owned by the department store, is located on the northwest corner of the block, and is available in its present quarters where it has been established for more than 33 years. The total cost of the new store property will be between \$4,000,000 and \$6,000,000. B. Bernie Burgunder, treasurer of the store, said.

Started Here in 1893.

Plans for the new store are being drawn by Starrett & Van Vleck, of New York, in collaboration with Appleton P. Park Jr., Washington architect, and original designer of the Homer building, C. A. Wheeler, of Chicago, will plan the interior decorations.

It is planned to make the new store one of the most beautiful and up-to-date mercantile buildings in the country. One of its features will be a commodious basement store made possible by the development of its modern system of delivery through which all goods are delivered directly from a modern plant in the basement and a large plant at Delaware avenue and C street northwest. This plant has more than 100,000 square feet of floor space and is susceptible to enlargement as the demands of the business grow.

This would apply, it is pointed out, to any federation committee hearing.

On the other hand, there are those who consider that the freedom of action given to the federation is restricted to the matter of simply reporting what their organization has done. There is no need for the federation to exist. In so far as the composite view of the various organizations is concerned, it is believed that our central service can be maintained without the necessity of 100 men gathering at the District building periodically.

BRITAIN RELIES ON U. S. IN CENTRAL AMERICA

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.)

senators who may lead the attack against the American State Department if occasion requires.

arouse the American people and sweep all temporizing or academic discussion to the winds.

From the standpoint of peace and tranquillity in Latin-American countries, the danger arises from the possibilities of a weak rather than a strong American policy, diplomats admit. None wants serious trouble and anything resembling armed force is most repugnant to diplomats as well as to officials of the administration.

But the kind of armed conflict that certain senators profess to fear hourly is being made more likely, it is explained, by the very policy which these same senators, entirely inexperienced in diplomatic problems, wish to see the American State Department pursue. In other words, if America makes it clear that it intends to support the policy which Secretary Kellogg has adopted, and has done, the reaction of the foreign governments will be immediate.

The remodeling, which was done at a cost of \$85,000, and left nothing as it was except the walls, which then were repainted, is not yet completed. Central lighting, light and platform furniture, to be installed, and some outside work is yet to be done.